

OGDOCONTA, gen. nov.

Differs from *Telesilla* in its shorter primaries, with costal margin more decidedly arched towards apex, the subcostal furca, formed by the third and fourth branches, considerably longer; the rudiment of the discocellular veinlet of secondaries almost entirely obliterated; middle tibia decidedly shorter instead of longer than the femur, the interior spur longer, tarsus much more slender and longer; posterior legs longer and with longer tibial spurs; labial palpi with slightly longer terminal joint; abdomen less strongly tufted. Type *P. cinereola*.

The generic name is suggested by the markings on the primaries of *O. cinereola*.

The Japanese "*Miana*" *segregata*, Butler (Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. ser. 5, vol. i. p. 85, and Ill. Typ. Lep. Het. ii. p. 25, pl. xxix. fig. 5), is a *Telesilla*.

I have been unable to identify Bremer's *Placodes fuscomaculata* from North China; it may be not even allied to *Telesilla*.

LIII.—*Note on Lycodon atropurpureus, Cantor, and Bufo stomaticus, Lütken.* By G. A. BOULENGER.

PROFESSOR LÜTKEN has very kindly sent me for examination examples of a *Lycodon* and of a toad from India preserved in the Zoological Museum of Copenhagen, and which were obtained by the late Mr. G. Westermann, the discoverer of one of the most remarkable of Indian snakes, *Elachistodon Westermanni*, Reinh. The exact locality where these specimens were procured is not known, but they are believed to be from Assam; they are perhaps from Bengal, like the *Elachistodon*. The *Lycodon* had been provisionally named by Prof. Lütken many years ago *L. subfuscus*, Cantor; and it is indeed very probable, from the number of ventral and caudal shields, that this determination is correct. On the other hand, it is equally probable that it represents the *L. atropurpureus* of the same author, and I have described it below under that name. The toads were described by Prof. Lütken himself as *Bufo stomaticus* in 1862; but as the locality whence they were procured was not indicated in the original description, no mention of that species is made in my 'Reptiles of India.' *Bufo stomaticus* is, however, a distinct species, allied to *B. Andersonii*, from which it differs in the absence of a tarsal fold.

My best thanks are due to Professor Lütken for enabling me to examine and describe these interesting specimens.

Lycodon atropurpureus, Cantor.

Snout much depressed, with swollen lips, subspatulate; eye moderate. Rostral twice as broad as deep, scarcely visible from above; internasals as long as broad, half as long as the præfrontals; frontal once and two thirds as long as broad, as long as its distance from the end of the snout, shorter than the parietals; no loreal, præfrontal in contact with the second and third labials; one præocular, not in contact with the frontal; two postoculars; temporals small, scale-like, 3+4; nine upper labials, fourth and fifth entering the eye; five lower labials in contact with the anterior chin-shields, which are longer than the posterior. Scales smooth, in seventeen rows. Ventrals 235, strongly angulate laterally; anal entire; subcaudals 83, in two rows. Pale brown above and below (bleached?), each scale with a few yellowish dark-edged dots; upper lip brown, with yellowish dots; a band of yellowish vermiculations along each side of the head, from the nostril to the nape, passing through the eye; belly with yellowish dots and a few square blotches of yellowish, wide apart, and each involving five or six ventrals.

Total length 940 millim.; tail 170.

A single female specimen, in the Copenhagen Museum.

Bufo stomaticus, Lütken.

Crown without bony ridges; snout short, blunt, with strong canthus rostralis and concave loreal region; interorbital space flat or slightly concave, a little broader than the upper eyelid; tympanum very distinct, vertically oval, its greatest diameter about two thirds that of the eye. First finger longer than second; toes three-fourths webbed, with single subarticular tubercles; two rather strong metatarsal tubercles; no tarsal fold. The tarso-metatarsal articulation reaches the eye. Upper parts rough, with irregular warts; parotoids large and flat, nearly as long as their distance from the end of the snout, reniform. Brown above, spotted or marbled with darker, uniform dirty white below. Male with a subgular vocal sac and black nuptial asperities on the two inner fingers.

From snout to vent 63 millim.

Five specimens were submitted to me by Prof. Lütken:—Adult male and female (the types), believed to be from Assam; two young from Calcutta; and one young from the Huhly.